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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, AS OF AUGUST 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Belorussian SSR

Sovkhoses in the republic exceeded the 1951 half-year plan for increasing livestock as follows: cattle 4.6 percent, swine 31.2; and sheep 40.(1)

By 1 July the 1951 livestock increase plan had been fulfilled as follows in Grodno Oblast (many rayons of which have no livestock farms): cattle 72 percent, swine 50.8, and fowl 62. During this period 73 cattle farms, 68 swine farms, 33 sheep farms, and 102 poultry farms were established. Livestock production is especially low in Radunskiy, Vasilishkovskiy, and Lidskiy rayons.

The 1951 livestock increase plan has been fulfilled as follows in Radunskiy Rayon: cattle 43 percent, swine 29, and fowl 29. Seventy-one of the 122 kolkhozes in the rayon do not have livestock farms. The plan for purchasing and contracting of livestock in the rayon was fulfilled for cattle 58 percent and for sheep 64 percent. Only 22 percent of the government credits allocated for acquisition of livestock for the rayon have been used.(2)

Moldavian SSR

In the last 2½ years cattle in the republic increased 4.1 times, swine 7 times, sheep 5 times, and fowl 5.8 times. Rybnitskiy Rayon exceeded the 3-year increase plan for all animals by 1 July 1951. Kamenskiy, Tiraspol'skiy, Kangerzskiy, and Kagul'skiy rayons have almost fulfilled the 3-year plan. Kaynar'skiy, Yedinetskiy, Komratskiy, and Korneshtskiy rayons have fulfilled the 3-year plan for contracting purchases of livestock.

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- 1 -

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50X1-HUM

The number of livestock on a kolkhoz farm must conform to the following table:

<u>Area of Assigned Land (ha)</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Fowl</u>
Up to 150	25	70	30	200
151-300	50	85	65	450
301-500	80	135	120	900
501-800	130	215	160	1,600
801-1,000	175	280	210	2,500
1,001-1,500	220	400	310	3,800
1,501-2,000	300	530	350	5,500
2,001-3,000	400	780	400	--
3,001-5,000	600	1,000	380	--
5,001-10,000	750	1,450	400	--
Over 10,000	900	1,850	415	--

To fulfill minimum requirements for cattle breeding there must be not less than 35 percent cows per herd, for sheep not less than 55-60 percent ewes per herd, and for swine not less than 20 percent sows per herd.

Kolkhozes in Benderskiy, Bul'bovskiy, Karpinenskiy, Orgeyevskiy, and Strashenskiy rayons have not fulfilled the 1951 plan for increasing breeding livestock.

There are 34 livestock-raising kolkhozes in Baymaklinskiy Rayon.(3)

Georgian SSR

By the end of 1950, livestock in the republic had increased over prewar as follows: cattle 37 percent, sheep and goats 97, and swine 2.7 times.(4)

Armenian SSR

The livestock increase plan for the first half of 1951 was fulfilled for cattle 100.2 percent, for sheep 117, and for swine 108.5. During this period, 95.7 percent of calves, 96.7 percent of lambs, and 86.6 percent of piglets born survived. By 1 July 1951, 10,000 more cows had been inseminated than during the first half of 1950.(5)

Azerbaijani SSR

The 1951 livestock increase plan for the republic has not yet been fulfilled. Kakhskiy Rayon, one of the largest rayons, has been fulfilling livestock norms mainly because a few large kolkhozes, such as Kolkhoz imeni 26 Commissars, in Sarybash, exceeded their norms. Only five kolkhozes in the rayon have fulfilled livestock requirements, leaving 13 which have not.(6)

The following rayons of the republic have not fulfilled the 1951 livestock increase plan: Zhdanovskiy, Imishlinskiy, Karyaginskiy, Dzhebrail'skiy, Kasumizmaylovskiy, Bardinskiy, Mirbashirskiy, Agdzhebedinskiy, Marazinskiy, Konakhkendskiy, and all rayons of the Nagorno-Badakhshan ASSR and Nakhichevan ASSR. Livestock has been increased mainly due to purchases or acquisitions, and not to the breeding of new livestock.(7)

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

Kolkhozes of Pushkinskiy Rayon have fulfilled the 1951 plan for procurement of livestock products 4 months earlier than in 1950; the plan has been fulfilled as follows: meat 100.2 percent, butter 100.3, brynza (sheep's milk cheese) 115. (8)

Kazakh SSR

Effective summer pasturing of livestock is of great importance in 1951 since many farms suffered heavy losses of livestock in 1950. South Kazakhstan Oblast has only 60 percent of the planned number of cattle and sheep in pasture.

As compared with 1950, higher than average fat meat was produced in the republic in the first half of 1951. However, only 0.5 percent of cattle delivered in East Kazakhstan Oblast in 1951 was of prime quality. More than 28 percent of the sheep raised in the oblast were substandard.

Temirskiy Rayon will deliver 2,018 head of cattle and 8,136 head of sheep in 1951, all animals to be of more than average fatness. (9)

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Otkysbrskiy Rayon are pasturing 30,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep and goats in Uygen-Tas mountain pasture.

The 1951 plan for sales of breeding bulls from sovkhoses in Kazakh SSR was fulfilled by only 46.7 percent, and for breeding rams only 79.6 percent. From year to year breeding sovkhoses have not been fulfilling the plan for sales of breeding livestock. In 1946, 47.5 percent of bulls sold were first class, as compared with only 27 percent in 1949. Also, only 1,110 of 5,550 bull calves inspected were graded as second class, the remainder being of extremely low quality. Sovkhoses of Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and Petropavlovsk livestock breeding trusts have not sold even one animal during the past 3 years. Kolkhozes which raise Simental'skiy and Red-Steppe breeds of cattle have not been supplied with bulls of these breeds by sovkhoses of the Pavlodar and Petropavlovsk breeding trusts. In 1950, the Petropavlovsk Breeding Trust sold the kolkhozes only 158 bulls of the planned 520, and thus far in 1951 it has supplied only 34 Simental'skiy bulls of a planned 680. (10)

In the last 3 years cattle increased 22.2 percent and sheep and goats 62 percent in Shchuchinskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskiy Oblast. (11)

Turkmen SSR

The number of cattle in the republic increased by 20.5 percent in the last 2½ years, while sheep and goats increased 23.6 percent. During this period the sheep increase plan was fulfilled 108.2 percent by Charshanginskiy Rayon, 106.4 by Casan-Kuliyskiy Rayon, and 101.6 by Khalachskiy, while the cattle increase plan was fulfilled 109.1 percent by Burdalykskiy Rayon, 103.5 by Kerkinskiy Rayon, and 102 by Khodzhabasskiy. By 1 July 1951 the 3-year livestock increase plan in the republic had been fulfilled by 93.1 percent for cattle and by 79.8 percent for sheep and goats. (12)

Tadzhik SSR

The 3-year livestock increase plan has been fulfilled in Voroshilovabadskiy Rayon with the exception of cattle, and the plan for cattle increase is now being fulfilled. However, the plan has not been fulfilled in Leninabad Oblast as a whole, especially in Leninabadskiy Rayon, where it has not been fulfilled for even one kind of animal. A similar situation prevails in Fayzabadskiy, Barzobskiy, Dagana-Kikskiy, and other rayons. In Garm Oblast the plan for construction of livestock shelters has only been fulfilled as follows: cattle 38.2 percent, sheep and goats 14.7, and fowl 12. (13)

- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

Kirgiz SSP

During the last 2½ years, cattle in Talass Oblast increased 19.5 percent, and sheep and goats 48.3 percent. The 1951 plan for purchasing cattle has been fulfilled by only 20 percent, for sheep and goats by 14 percent.(14)

In Ala-Bukingskiy Rayon, Dzhahal-Abad Oblast, the 1951 half-year plan for increasing livestock has been fulfilled 9.7 percent for cattle and 20.1 percent for sheep and goats.(15)

Although livestock raising is the main industry in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon, Issyk-Kul Oblast, not one kolkhoz in the rayon has so far fulfilled the plan for increasing livestock.(16)

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- E N D -

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- 4 -

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